MRNA Vaccine-triggered Anaphylactic Shock:

Polyethylene glycol (PEG), a component of LNPs in mRNA vaccines (Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna), is a known allergen linked to anaphylaxis in susceptible individuals

Anaphylactic Shock: This condition involves an initial exposure to an allergen (the "sensitization phase") that primes the immune system by producing IgE antibodies, which then bind to mast cells and basophils. Upon re-exposure to the same or a similar allergen, these bound IgE antibodies trigger a rapid and amplified release of inflammatory mediators, leading to systemic effects.
MRNA VACCINE Hybrid Harms Hypothesis: This posits a similar two-step process where the initial exposure to mRNA vaccination creates a primed or vulnerable state in the body due to the long-term persistence of vaccine-induced spike protein. A subsequent SARS-CoV-2 infection then acts as a "triggering/amplification phase," interacting with this pre-existing state to amplify adverse effects, or "spikeopathy". This can transform subclinical harms into more severe condition

Anaphylactic Shock: It involves a rapid, systemic inflammatory cascade caused by the release of mediators like histamine and leukotrienes, leading to symptoms such as vasodilation, hypotension, bronchoconstriction, and potentially life-threatening multi-organ involvement. It can also involve endothelial damage, vascular leakage, and coagulopathy.
MRNA VACCINE Hybrid Harms Hypothesis: Both COVID-19 mRNA vaccinations and SARS-CoV-2 infections can trigger immune hyperactivation, leading to systemic inflammation, cytokine storms, and tissue damage. The outcome in both cases involves dysregulated immune activation and inflammatory cascades that can result in systemic harms, including cardiovascular and hematological complications

Anaphylactic Shock: This is primarily a severe, rapid-onset allergic reaction mediated by IgE antibodies binding to allergens, causing mast cell degranulation and cytokine release.
Hybrid Harms Hypothesis: While the mechanisms differ, the hypothesis emphasizes antibody-mediated harm. Anti-spike antibodies (from vaccination or infection) may cross-react with human tissues through molecular mimicry, potentially triggering autoimmune conditions. Additionally, IgG4 dominance after repeated mRNA doses may suppress protective immunity while exacerbating inflammatory pathology.

Anaphylactic Shock: Polyethylene glycol (PEG), a component of LNPs in mRNA vaccines (Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna), is a known allergen linked to anaphylaxis in susceptible individuals. This highlights the role of vaccine components in triggering severe acute reactions.
MRNA VACCINE Hybrid Harms Hypothesis: LNPs, along with spike protein and process-related impurities, constitute a "three-pronged toxic payload" of mRNA products. These LNPs can activate inflammatory pathways (e.g., NLRP3 inflammasome, TLRs), amplifying inflammation. Pre-existing inflammation can heighten LNP-driven adverse events.

Anaphylactic Shock: Can lead to rapid cardiovascular collapse due to vasodilation, hypotension, and airway obstruction.
MRNA VACCINE Hybrid Harms Hypothesis: Spike protein toxicity and immune dysregulation caused by the vaccine and/or infection can lead to cardiovascular adverse events (e.g., myocarditis, thrombosis, arrhythmias), sometimes resulting in sudden collapse.
Anaphylactic Shock: Vaccine-triggered anaphylaxis may be underreported or misclassified if the link to mRNA components like PEG is overlooked.
MRNA VACCINE Hybrid Harms Hypothesis: Severe adverse events occurring after vaccination (e.g., myocarditis) are often misattributed solely to SARS-CoV-2 infections due to temporal bias, especially when the infection occurs months after vaccination within the "window of vulnerability". This can distort risk-benefit assessments.